

METHODS FOR DIAGNOSING AND FOR MONITORING THE  
TREATMENT OF RECURRENT SPONTANEOUS ABORTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods for diagnosing and for monitoring the treatment of recurrent spontaneous abortion.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Abortion is the termination of pregnancy before the 28th gestational week characterized by expulsion of the fetus and attachments thereof from a pregnant woman. Recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) refers to the phenomenon of two or more consecutive abortions characterized by the termination of fetal development in the same gestational week. Recurrent spontaneous abortion affects 2-3% of pregnant women. Recurrent spontaneous abortion can be classified into early recurrent spontaneous abortion (before the 12th gestational week) and late recurrent spontaneous abortion (after the 12th gestational week) based upon its occurring time. Recurrent spontaneous abortion can also be classified into primary recurrent spontaneous abortion and secondary recurrent spontaneous abortion based upon whether there is a normal pregnancy history before the abortion. Clinically, RSAs are divided into early primary RSA, late primary RSA, early secondary RSA and late